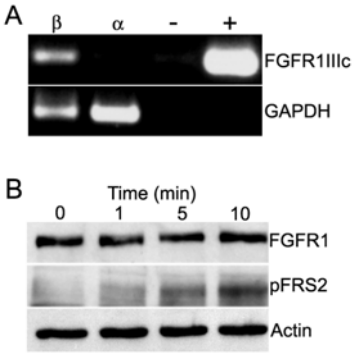
Supplementary Figure 1: Structure of the $Ar^{invflox(ex1\text{-}neo)/Y}$ locus. (A) The wild-type *Ar* locus where splicing occurs normally between exons 1 and 2. (B) The $Ar^{invflox(ex1\text{-}neo)}$ locus produces a hypomorphic *Ar* phenotype because of reduced AR protein. The reduction in AR protein is the result of a cryptic splice acceptor within the *neomycin resistance* cassette (Neo^R) within intron 1 of *Ar*, generating a truncated transcript. When the CRE recombinase is supplied via a transgenic construct, the sequences between the *lox*P sites (gray triangles) is inverted, leading to disruption of the *Ar* locus and a null *Ar* phenotype. The null allele generated with CRE recombinase was not used in the course of this study but is described in (19).


A
β
α
-
+
FGFR1IIIc
GAPDH
B
Time (min)
0
1
5
10
FGFR1
pFRS2
Actin